

examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants to the Grantee the privilege of establishing a foreign-trade zone, designated on the records of the Board as Foreign-Trade Zone No. 237, at the sites described in the application, as amended, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, and subject to the standard 2,000-acre activation limit.

Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 4th day of August, 1999.

**William M. Daley,**

*Secretary of Commerce, Chairman and Executive Officer.*

Attest:

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Acting Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 99-21949 Filed 8-23-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1049]

#### Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 171, Liberty County, Texas

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Liberty County Economic Development Corporation, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 171, submitted an application to the Board for authority to expand FTZ 171 to include a new site at the Sjolander Plastics Storage Railyard facility (Site 5), in Dayton, Texas, within the Houston, Texas, Customs port of entry (FTZ Docket 43-98; filed 9/9/98);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (63 FR 52241, 9/30/98) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to expand FTZ 171 is approved, subject to the Act and the

Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 9th day of August, 1999.

**Robert LaRussa,**

*Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.*

Attest:

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Acting Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 99-21951 Filed 8-23-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1047]

#### Grant of Authority; Establishment of a Foreign-Trade Zone Dublin (Pulaski County), Virginia

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides for "... the establishment ... of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes," and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, the New River Valley Economic Development Alliance, Inc. (the Grantee), a Virginia not-for-profit corporation, has made application to the Board (FTZ Docket 74-97, filed 10/8/97), requesting the establishment of a foreign-trade zone in the Dublin (Pulaski County), Virginia area, at the New River Valley Airport, a Customs user fee airport; and,

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 53807, 10/16/97); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants to the Grantee the privilege of establishing a foreign-trade zone, designated on the records of the Board as Foreign-Trade Zone No. 238, at the site described in the application, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 5th day of August 1999.

Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

**William M. Daley,**

*Secretary of Commerce, Chairman and Executive Officer.*

Attest:

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Acting Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 99-21950 Filed 8-23-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-848]

#### Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of New Shipper Antidumping Duty Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of postponement of new shipper antidumping duty review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 24, 1999.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laurel LaCivita or Andrew Nulman, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4236 or (202) 482-4052, respectively.

#### The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the current regulations, codified at 19 CFR part 351 (1998).

#### Background

On September 30, 1998, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a request from Yancheng Baolong Biochemical Products Co., Ltd. (YBBP) for a new shipper review of the antidumping order on freshwater crawfish tail meat from the People's Republic of China (PRC). See *Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of New Shipper Antidumping Administrative Review*, 63 FR 59762 (published November 5, 1998). The Department extended the deadline for completion of this new

shipper review on July 16, 1999. See *Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results of New Shipper Antidumping Administrative Review*, 64 FR 38408 (July 16, 1999).

On September 16, 1998, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b)(1), the Department received a request from respondent, Ningbo Nanlian Frozen Foods Company, Ltd., and on September 30, 1998, the Department received a request from petitioner, the Crawfish Processors Alliance ("CPA") and the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry ("LDAF"), to conduct an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on freshwater crawfish tail meat from the PRC. That administrative review covers the period of March 26, 1997 through August 31, 1998 (63 FR 58010, published October 29, 1998).

Due to extraordinarily complicated issues, the Department extended the deadline for completion of the administrative review on March 18, 1999. See *Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 64 FR 13398 (March 18, 1999). The Department published a second extension notice on July 16, 1999, which extended the deadline of preliminary results of the administrative review until September 30, 1999. See *Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and New Shipper Reviews*, 64 FR 38409 (July 16, 1999).

#### Postponement of New Shipper Review

On August 6, 1999, we received a request from YBBP to conduct the current new shipper review concurrently with the antidumping administrative review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(j)(3). Therefore, pursuant to respondents' request and the Department's regulations, we are conducting these reviews concurrently. As a result, the date of preliminary antidumping duty results in this new shipper review is September 30, 1999.

This notice is published in accordance with Section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(j)(3).

Dated: August 16, 1999.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 99-21948 Filed 8-23-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-823-806]

#### Pure Magnesium From Ukraine: Notice of Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Order

**AGENCY:** Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of revocation of antidumping duty order.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce is notifying the public of its revocation of the antidumping duty order on pure magnesium from Ukraine following court litigation concluding that the U.S. industry was not being materially injured, or being threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of the subject merchandise.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 24, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brian Smith or Brian Ledgerwood, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1766 or (202) 482-3836, respectively.

#### The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA"). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all references are made to the Department of Commerce's ("the Department's") regulations at 19 CFR Part 351 (1998).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is pure primary magnesium regardless of chemistry, form or size, unless expressly excluded from the scope of these orders. Primary magnesium is a metal or alloy containing by weight primarily the element magnesium and produced by decomposing raw materials into magnesium metal. Pure primary magnesium is used primarily as a chemical in the aluminum alloying, desulfurization, and chemical reduction

industries. In addition, pure primary magnesium is used as an input in producing magnesium alloy.

Pure primary magnesium encompasses:

(1) Products that contain at least 99.95% primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as "ultra-pure" magnesium);

(2) Products containing less than 99.95% but not less than 99.8% primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as "pure" magnesium); and

(3) Products (generally referred to as "off-specification pure" magnesium) that contain 50% or greater, but less than 99.8% primary magnesium, by weight, and that do not conform to ASTM specifications for alloy magnesium.

"Off-specification pure" magnesium is pure primary magnesium containing magnesium scrap, secondary magnesium, oxidized magnesium or impurities (whether or not intentionally added) that cause the primary magnesium content to fall below 99.8% by weight. It generally does not contain, individually or in combination, 1.5% or more, by weight, of the following alloying elements: aluminum, manganese, zinc, silicon, thorium, zirconium and rare earths.

Excluded from the scope of this order are alloy primary magnesium, primary magnesium anodes, granular primary magnesium (including turnings and powder), and secondary magnesium.

Granular magnesium, turnings, and powder are classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 8104.30.00. Magnesium granules and turnings (also referred to as chips) are produced by grinding and/or crushing primary magnesium and thus have the same chemistry as primary magnesium. Although not susceptible to precise measurement because of their irregular shapes, turnings or chips are typically produced in coarse shapes and have a maximum length of less than 1 inch. Although sometimes produced in larger sizes, granules are more regularly shaped than turnings or chips, and have a typical size of 2 mm in diameter or smaller.

Powders are also produced from grinding and/or crushing primary magnesium and have the same chemistry as primary magnesium, but are even smaller than granules or turnings. Powders are defined by the Section Notes to Section XV, the section of the HTSUS in which subheading 8104.30.00 appears, as products of which 90 percent or more by weight will pass through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 1 mm. (See HTSUS, Section